(LVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2856.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1801.

LEGHORN, July 24.

EVERY thing is at preſent in motion here for the purpoſe of reinforcing the troops employed in the ſiege of Porto Ferrajo, ſo as to compel that place to ſurrender. Eight privateers are fitted out to ſerve as tranſports, and to act offenſively againſt the enemy. The beſiegers have been ſupplied with proviſions, ammunition, and ſome heavy artillery. It is the diviſion of Vatrin which carries on the ſiege of Porto Ferrajo. General Vatrin ſet off yeſterday to ſuperintend the operations. It is not true that an Engliſh ſquadron has appeared off Porto Ferrajo. The only Engliſh veſſel ſeen there was the Roſe cutter, the commander of which, after ſome communication with the chiefs of the city, proceeded on his deſtination.

VERONA, July 29.

Yeſterday the patriots who for upwards of a year were confined in the priſon of the caſtle of Cattaro, arrived at this place. They were received by the national guard under arms, and were drawn by the people in two triumphal chariots. They were greeted by the multitude with reiterated ſhouts of "Long live the patriots! long live the republic!" There are only thirty-ſeven of them, one having periſhed in confinement.

HAMBURG, Auguſt 8.

The intelligence of the fall of Cairo has cauſed the moſt lively joy to prevail here. As you have, probably, by this time, received the official account, it is unneceſſary for me to enter into any particulars.

The number of troops who ſurrendered was 5000, and their determination to ſubmit was accelerated by the dreadful ravages which the plague had for ſome time continued to make. I have this moment learned that the fall of Cairo rendering the ſituation of the enemy at Alexandria entirely hopeleſs, general Menou propoſed a capitulation, by which his troops were to be conveyed home to France. The propoſal was inſtantly ſent to gen. Hutchinſon, whoſe anſwer was not received at the departure of the laſt accounts, but there is no doubt of its having been agreed to. This important intelligence has been received from Conſtantinople, and as it ſeems extremely probable, I think I may venture to congratulate you on the entire ſubjugation of the enemy in Egypt. The next advices are expected to bring the particulars.

LONDON, Auguſt 10.

The emperor Alexander is almoſt adored by his ſubjects, eſpecially the inhabitants of Peterſburg. The young monarch riſes every morning at 6 o'clock, and does buſineſs in the cabinet till ten, when he has a military levee till twelve. From twelve he generally walks about with the empreſs till two, when the dinner is ſerved. He riſes from the table ſhortly after three, and diſpatches buſineſs till five. From 5 till 8 in the evening concerts are given, in which the monarch himſelf ſometimes ſuſtains a part. The Imperial family go to ſupper a little after eight; and as ſoon as the clock ſtrikes ten, the officers of the court withdraw, and Alexander retires to reſt.

The tunnage of the merchant ſhipping belonging to Great-Britain, appears to amount, in veſſels above 20 tons burthen each, to the prodigious ſum of 7,000,000 of tuns.

The effects of the Eaſt-India company in England and afloat, conſiſting of annuities, caſh in the treaſury, goods, ſold and not paid for, goods, unſold, cargoes afloat, and other articles in the commerce, amounted in the year 1800 to ſixteen millions, one hundred and eighty-five thouſand, nine hundred and fifty-ſix pounds.

The ſales of the company's goods, which in the year 1793 were eſtimated on an average to amount to 4,988,300l. amounted laſt year to 7,367,727l.

Auguſt 12.

The king of Sardinia has, it is ſaid, ſailed from Palermo to Malta, whither the Ruſſian and Pruſſian miniſters both followed him. The courts of Peterſburg and Berlin both continue to intereſt themſelves in favour of that unfortunate monarch, who during his reſidence at Caſerta, had a Ruſſian guard of honour.

By accounts from Vienna of the 25th ult. the duke of Modena has ſent a poſitive declaration from Treviſo, his preſent place of reſidence, to Paris, "that he will not take poſſeſſion of the Briſgaw." But this declaration has produced no kind of effect upon the firſt conſul, who alſo inſiſts upon the literal expreſſion of the treaty of Luneville, by which the grand duke of Tuſcany is to be indemnified in Germany.

Auguſt 13.

We underſtand that the expedition to Batavia was only meant to ſecure the ſhipping which might be found there. The whole iſland of Java is now under the dominion of the Dutch, who have great influence with the inhabitants. Theſe people are ferocious to a degree. Batavia, which is ſeated in this iſland, contains a prodigious number of people, and is very ſtrong, but ſo very unhealthy that it is ſcarcely worth poſſeſſing. The mortality is ſo great, that the Dutch are obliged to re-people Batavia every three years.

The ſtatue of Suwarrow, in marble, has been placed in the Imperial Garden, at Peterſburg, in the preſence of the emperor, the royal family, and ſeveral regiments of life guards, accompanied by muſic. Prince Conſtantine made a fine ſpeech on the occaſion.

Fall of Cairo.

Though the Hamburg mail yeſterday brought no intelligence of much conſequence, yet government received news of the higheſt importance from Egypt. One of lord Minto's ſervants, Mr. Hugden, brought the following account:—That previouſly to his departure from Vienna, a meſſenger had paſſed through that city on his way to London from lord Elgin, with diſpatches, announcing the capture of Cairo and 6000 French priſoners, by the combined troops under general Hutchinſon, the grand vizier, and the captain Pacha. Yeſterday afternoon the following bulletin was circulated by government:

"A meſſenger arrived this morning from lord Minto, at lord Hobart's office, by whom we are informed, that the grand ſignior had received diſpatches from the grand vizier, containing an account of the fall of Cairo, with 6000 priſoners. The guns were fired at Conſtantinople on the occaſion."

Though the above bulletin was iſſued by government, no extraordinary gazette was publiſhed either laſt night or this morning; nor will any one be publiſhed till the meſſenger arrives with the official diſpatches from lord Elgin, which are hourly and anxiouſly expected.

The contents indeed of an overland diſpatch received yeſterday, by the Eaſt-India company, from Buſſorah ſtate, that the ſiege of Cairo had been deferred on account of the plague. The ſame cauſe, however, that induced the combined armies to defer the ſiege, might force the French to capitulate. It muſt be obſerved, the government bulletin does not ſay that any battle or ſiege took place: it merely ſtates, that Cairo has fallen with 6000 priſoners. The diſpatch from Buſſorah, therefore, and the bulletin, are by no means irreconcileable with each other.

The ſurrender of ſo large a portion of the French army, and the power which that event affords to the allies of concentrating their whole force againſt the remainder of the enemy's troops near Alexandria, juſtify a confident belief that the entire conqueſt of Egypt will be immediately effected.

Of the landing of troops by Gantheaume, government, it is ſaid, have not received any confirmation. The overland diſpatch, from Buſſorah, mentions the capture of ſeven French tranſports and a xebec, off Alexandria, with troops on board. Were theſe troops carried out by Gantheaume? Or, is it true that he landed them at Derna or Duraſſo? This reinforcement, however, even if it has debarked in Egypt, will ſcarcely now be of any deciſive benefit to the French, if the account of the ſurrender of Cairo and 6000 priſoners be true.

Auguſt 15.

The intelligence of the ſurrender of Cairo is confirmed. Two meſſengers arrived yeſterday with diſpatches from Conſtantinople and Vienna to government and the Eaſt-India company. The diſpatches to government are from lord Minto, who continues to congratulate his majeſty's miniſters on the fall of Cairo. The diſpatches, however, to the Eaſt-India company, place the intelligence beyond all doubt. They are in ſubſtance as follows:

Extract of a letter from Peter Tooke, Eſquire, to W. Ramſay, Eſquire, dated Conſtantinople, July 19, 1801.

"I had the honour to addreſs you, on the 17th inſt.* by an expreſs courier, in order to inform you of the reduction of the caſtle and city of Cairo by his majeſty's and the Ottoman armies, after ſome ſevere actions wherein the enemy had loſt 2000 men in killed and wounded; and that the remainder, conſiſting of 4000 men had ſurrendered. I have only learnt ſince, that the enemy capitulated on honourable terms, and were to march to Roſetta, to be embarked for France, under the eſcort of Britiſh ſhips of war."

The remarks we made the other day need now only be repeated. The fall of Cairo enables us to concentrate our whole force, and to direct it againſt Alexandria, the laſt poſſeſſion which the enemy have upon the Egyptian territory. Preſſed by ſuch an army on the land ſide, and blocked up by ſea, ſo want of proviſions and of water, it is not probable that Alexandria will long hold out. Perhaps it is not now of much conſequence to inquire where Gantheaume landed his troops, or whether he landed any. If, while he was at anchor on the Egyptian coaſt he heard of the ſurrender of Cairo, it is not unlikely that, ſeeing of how little uſe ſuch a reinforcement muſt be after ſuch an event, he returned with the troops to France. If, however, he did actually land them, they will now only ſerve to ſwell the number of our priſoners, without being of any uſe to the enemy.

Gantheaume's Return.

Letters from Hamburg of the 14th inſt. ſpeak in the moſt poſitive and decided terms of Gantheaume's return to Toulon, after an ineffectual attempt to land his troops in Syria; where the natives, as they ſay, roſe in ſuch numbers upon the French that they were obliged to give over the attempt. They proceeded to enumerate the advantages which muſt reſult to Great-Britain from this event; which inſures the ſafety of our reinforcements ſent out from England, Gibraltar, Minorca, Malta, and Trieſte, amounting to 9000 men, the flower of the Britiſh army, and from theſe *data* deduce the ſpeedy fall of Alexandria as a neceſſary conſequence. On the other hand, the Paris papers rely on information received from Genoa, Leghorn, Meſſina, and Ancona, even announcing the name of gen. Ballier who had arrived at the latter place from Corſica. From theſe ſources they are peremptory in declaring the admiral after having taken near Candia an Engliſh veſſel, which he ſent for Meſſina, continued his courſe towards the coaſt of Barbary. By the way he fell in with the ſquadron under Sir John Borlaſe Warren, and found that he was in purſuit of him. He learned by the enemy's ſignals that they were preparing for an attack; but as his principal object was to carry ſuccours to Egypt, he endeavoured to avoid a battle. The weather was favourable to him; a gale of wind coming on, he loſt ſight of the enemy, and continued his voyage.

Sir John Warren having loſt this opportunity, returned towards Alexandria, to which he ſuppoſed Gantheaume to be bound; but this admiral arrived at Derna, where he boldly landed 10,000 troops, who continued their march to Egypt, after taking a little repoſe. This intelligence is, as they ſay, confirmed by a merchant veſſel arrived from Tripoli in 12 days, which relates this fact with the following particulars: That the natives of Barbary, ſo far from oppoſing the diſembarkation, favoured it as much as was neceſſary for the ſucceſs of the expedition. Amidſt this contrariety of aſſertion, we can only ſay—"*Non noſtrum eſt lantas componere lites;*" and that could any thing tend to involve in more obſcurity a ſubject already ſo dark, it would be the overland intelligence from the India houſe, of the capture of the tranſports: for as on the one hand it proves that Gantheaume's return to Toulon was not ſo precipitate but that he had reached the neighbourhood of his deſtination, ſo, on the other hand, it may be aſked, why theſe veſſels were left behind had he been compelled to deſert it?

Conſtantinople, June 30.—A French ſhip with diſpatches, has been taken by the Engliſh, on its way from Alexandria to France. Gen. Menou had ſent home on board it 6 French officers, and a number of private men, partly on account of illneſs, and partly for other reaſons; on its paſſage previous to its capture, the crew, for what cauſe is unknown, roſe upon the officers, and murdered them all.

Of Peace.

LONDON, [Sunday] Auguſt 16.

In our laſt number we ſtated, that the negotiations for peace had aſſumed more than uſual activity and deciſion. We hear with pleaſure, that many of the moſt impoſing impediments to a general adjuſtment have been removed; that the proſpect of peace becomes each day brighter; and that every thing indicates a ſpeedy termination to the war.

It has ever been the policy of Buonaparte to make overtures for peace when he was ſuppoſed to be moſt competent to the proſecution of war; and as we cannot ſuppoſe him ſo inconſiderate and madly enthuſiaſtic, as at any period to have purpoſed an invaſion of this country, we are led to regard his preparations, as deſigned only to give weight to his negotiation, and to embarraſs our government, by exciting public clamour and alarm. Thanks to the gallant and determined valour of our countrymen, the project has proved abortive. Inſtead of intimidation, energy, firmneſs, and enterpriſe are manifeſt. Where clamour and diſſention were looked for, confidence and union prevail. We do not wonder then if the chief conſul, wearied of expedients, which only ſerve to exhibit to Britons the greatneſs of their reſources, and to rouſe into action the dormant energies of the empire, is anxious to terminate a war in which

* *Not received.*

experience has taught him to look for nothing but defeat.

To the zeal and loyalty of the volunteer corps, the country owes more than the honour they do her. Their patriotism has repressed alarm, inspired the loyal with confidence, and confounded the disaffected. We trust they will not relax in their exertions, until, by peace, we are fully assured against these dangers, from which they so powerfully contributed to save us.

We have been taught by experience to respect the authority from which we have received the following articles: whatever opinion we may entertain on the subject of the first, we cannot question the writers competence to speak with decision to the latter:

"As the negotiation proceeds, the prospect of peace becomes brighter; and there is now little reason to doubt, notwithstanding the intrigues of the jacobins, those enemies of the human race, that the wishes of the lovers of peace will soon be realized."

"M. Otto, with a magnanimity for which he has ever been esteemed, disdains any further proceeding against those miserable scribblers who have attempted to injure his reputation. The time perhaps is not far distant, when the authors of those calumnies which have been so justly complained of, may see reason to reproach themselves for their conduct."

Some movements in Brest harbour within these few days have induced a supposition that the Brest fleet has an intention of putting to sea. A reinforcement has been ordered from Portsmouth to join the Channel fleet off Brest immediately.

Passawan Oglou's Victory.

THE HAMBURG MAIL.

A letter from Brun, dated July 25, states, "That Passawan Oglou's retreat to Widden was a feint to induce his opponents to block him up in that fortress. He has now fought the great battle which formed part of his plan. The blockade is raised, and the troops of the grand signior have been either cut to pieces or dispersed. In execution of his plan, Passawan Oglou sent over to the enemy a large number of his most devoted adherents. Soon after this, he made a sally with the rest of the garrison, and while the grand signior's troops advanced against him, the adherents of Passawan Oglou took them in the rear, and placed them between two fires, in such a manner that the greatest part were killed on the spot; the rest were compelled to betake themselves to a disorderly flight."

Brunn, July 25. Accounts have been received that Passawan Oglou has obtained a decisive victory over the troops of the grand signior, which had endeavoured to blockade him in Widdin.

The Snuff-Box—a singular attempt on Buonaparte's life.

According to accounts from Paris, Buonaparte lately escaped an attack of poison, administered in a mode hitherto supposed to be more peculiar to the genius of Italy than France. A snuff-box, in every point, except the facility of opening the lid, corresponding with his own, was laid on his table in place of it. The consul was proceeding to regale himself with a pinch, when the stiffness of the hinge attracted his notice to a more minute inspection of the box itself; he instantly ordered the contents to be analyzed by a physician, who, it is stated, reported, that had the deception passed unnoticed, he must have expired in half an hour.

August 17.

Second attack on Boulogne.

A second attack has been made upon the flotilla at Boulogne, and we are sorry to state, that it has not been attended with the desired success. Late last night the Providence cutter, arrived at Dover with dispatches from lord Nelson.

The attack commenced at about a quarter flood, at 12 o'clock on Saturday night. Our squadron, consisting of 72 boats, was divided into four divisions; these divisions were covered by 16 flat-bottomed boats, each of which carried a howitzer or carronade, The enemy appear to have expected a second attack, and to have been prepared for it. They had thrown up fresh works, and had sent a large reinforcement of troops into the town. As soon as our divisions approached sufficiently near the shore, a tremendous fire of grape and round shot was opened upon them from the gun vessels and shore batteries. The former had between 1 and 200 men on board each, and were well covered by flanking batteries of mortars. Troops, three deep, lined the shore for three miles.

Our brave sailors advanced to the attack with their usual steadiness and courage amidst this heavy fire, and boarded the enemy's gun vessels. Great slaughter ensued; but the decks of several of the enemy's gun vessels were cleared and the ships taken possession of, but they could not be got off. The enemy had taken the precaution of chaining their gun-boats to each other head and stern; intermediate chains also fastened them to the shore. While our gallant countrymen were unavailingly trying to get them loose, they were exposed to a dreadful discharge of grape shot, shells and musketry. At length they were forced to retire, bringing with them one lugger-rigged vessel. Our readers may form some opinion of the carnage, from the loss which this lugger experienced—of 70 men, 14 only were left alive, and most of these were wounded.

Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at about 200 men. Capt. Parker, of the Medusa, a most excellent officer, had his leg and thigh shot off; the master of the Medusa, was dreadfully wounded; the second lieutenant, and other officers, were also wounded; and about 30 men in lord Nelson's ship.

Yesterday afternoon lord Nelson in the Medusa, with several cutters, returned to the Downs, but whether to reinforce his squadron, or to proceed against some other place, we know not. The remainder of the squadron was left off Boulogne.

After this paper was at press, we learnt that a rumour of a very different nature from the above had got into circulation, namely that *preliminaries of peace having been signed between this country and France*, an express had been sent to lord Nelson, desiring him to return, which he has accordingly done. Stocks were even getting up on this rumour. A short time will determine what we are to give credit to.

The Hamburg Gazette of the 10th instant states, that the chief consul has expunged the name of Gantheaume from the list of counsellors of state; for not having obeyed his express order to land the troops, entrusted to his care, on the coast of Egypt. It is singular that such a circumstance, if true, should first transpire through a Hamburg journal. It is not, however, altogether unworthy of credit on that account.

Yesterday we received Paris journals to the 12th inst. inclusive, and this morning those of the 14th. The most important article in them relates to the harvest. Our readers in general will rejoice on being informed that the abundant harvest with which Providence has blest us, has not been limited to this country. In France they estimate the crop at one third more than that of last year, which was abundant. In their corn provinces the harvest is almost over, though it appears that they have had a good deal of rain in the southern districts.

The French journalists begin at length to speak of Gantheaume's expedition as being hopeless. The papers contain several rumours respecting him, the most important and most probable of which is, that though he got within 60 or 70 miles of Alexandria, he got only one vessel sent in, and could not land his troops. The natives on different parts of the coast threatened opposition, and he has failed in his object. We may therefore soon expect to hear of the fall of Alexandria.

If we may trust to the reports of private correspondence from France, this seems also to be the opinion of the chief consul himself, for the rumour is, that trusting no longer to the possession of Egypt, as a ground for demanding the restitution of all conquests we have made, from the allies of the French republic, he has within the last ten days, offered a new project of accommodation to the British minister, more likely to conciliate the two nations.

We pretend not, however, to state this fact upon any other authority than that of the letters from Paris, upon which the rumour has been freely circulated here for several days.

Yesterday we received the Paris papers to the 13th and this morning to the 15th instant. Their contents are by no means of importance. Of the situation of affairs in Egypt they make not the slightest mention: but they contain a very detailed account of the taking possession of the sovereignty of Tuscany in the name of Louis I. king of Etruria. The ceremony was conducted with great pomp and splendour.

By private letters from Vienna, we are assured that the English cabinet has prevailed on the house of Austria not to disarm until a general peace be effected; and that our government in return, will insist upon the modification of the treaty of Luneville. The negotiation on this subject has been carried on through Thugut, and it is upon this business he has of late had so many interviews with the emperor.

The chief consul is indisposed. We learn from Brussels that the ex-director Barras lives there in the most expensive stile.

Thirty-two ships are now expected to arrive from Bengal, freighted entirely with rice. The quantity thus engaged amounts to 16,464 tuns.

SALEM, September 25.

News from India.

Yesterday arrived the ship Active, capt. Nichols, from Madras, who has favoured us with the following intelligence: That an over-land dispatch arrived at Madras about the 2d of May, with the account of a rupture between Great-Britain and the northern powers of Europe; in consequence of which, all the ships in the roads, under Danish colours, were immediately seized, to the number of 6 or 7; and Tranquebar taken possession of by the British on the 11th, and Sarampour on the 14th May; that a great number of the country ships were taken up by the government, to be employed as transports upon a formidable, but secret expedition, which sailed principally from Bombay, about the 1st of March, having on board, as it was said, 10,000 European troops, but attended by no more ships of war than were sufficient to convoy the transports: that at the time he left Madras, it was generally supposed, though not publickly known, that this expedition was destined up the Red Sea, to act against the French in Egypt: That the natives near Cape Comorin, seized on this as a favourable opportunity, had revolted, and in one or two rencontres had gained advantages over the British opposed to them, but that it was expected that the disturbances would soon be settled.

NEW-YORK, September 25.

The ship Sally, captain Jackson, from London, informs us, that on the 10th August, off Plymouth, he fell in with the British fleet of 150 sail of merchantmen and men of war, and 15 ships of the line, with troops on board, steering W. S. W. supposed to be bound to Egypt or Oporto.

A most shocking event took place last week at Plate-kill, in the county of Ulster, about 12 miles from Poughkeepsie. The circumstances attending this melancholy affair, as we have heard, are nearly as follow:

"A Mrs. Deyo, during the absence of her husband, after having, by various pretences, sent two of her husband's children by a former wife, out of the way, called the remaining three, being her own children, successively into another room, and then cut their throats with a razor which she had prepared for that purpose. The eldest of the three (about ten years old) when he was called into the room, upon seeing the fate of the others, endeavoured to escape, but his mother seized him before he could get out of the house, and in the struggle cut his throat in a shocking manner. The wound not proving mortal immediately, he continued to fly until he was met by some neighbours, and then expired. These persons went to the house and there found that this unnatural mother had completed the catastrophe by destroying herself with the same weapon. The cause of this inhuman butchery, we have not been sufficiently informed of, to lay it before the public."

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) September 14.

By a gentleman just from Knoxville, we learn, that the commissioners appointed to treat with the Cherokees, did not meet at the time appointed—that in consequence of that and also of the murder of an Indian woman on her way to the treaty by a white man, the chiefs had gone off highly displeased, and it is much feared could not be prevailed upon to return to the treaty.

PHILADELPHIA, September 29.

From the Echo of 19 Thermidor; August 7.

We are requested by the agent of the United States of America, to publish the following note, which he has just received from Mr. Murray, minister plenipotentiary of the United States, for the exchange of the ratifications of the convention of the 30th September last.

"Mr. Murray has the pleasure of informing Mr. Barnet, that he has, this evening, 31st July, exchanged the ratifications with the French ministers plenipotentiary, Joseph Buonaparte, Fleurieux, and Rœderer, in the house of the last mentioned."

(Signed) Ig. Cox BARNET.

NORFOLK, September 26.

Extract of a letter received by a person in this town, from a relation in White-Haven, (England).

"You will be much surprised, when I tell you Mr. Martin's ship, Glorious Memory, (which it was supposed was lost 32 years ago) was taken by the Algerines; two of them have got home, all the rest are dead."

[The person to whom the above was addressed, formerly sailed in the said ship; she was built at colonel Edward Moseley's yard, at Newton, in the county of Princess Anne, in 1761 and 2, and was then called the Goochland. She was loaded at White-Haven with tobacco for the Farmers General in 1769, was bound to Cette in France, and never heard of since the time of her sailing, till the arrival of the two men above mentioned a few months ago.)

WASHINGTON CITY, September 28.

TRANSLATION.

GUADALOUPE, August 1, 1801.

Extract of a letter from rear-admiral La Crosse.

"Some persons take pleasure in spreading a report, that in the neighbouring islands the blacks and the men of colour are in a state of insurrection. We do not give the least credit to it—We are here in the most profound peace—Commerce and agriculture are constantly increasing. Three proscribed men of colour have violated military law in such a particular manner, as to have been put into irons, and they have submitted to the judgment."

BALTIMORE, October 2.

From the Calcutta Telegraphe.

CURE FOR THE RING-WORM.

The ring-worm is a cutaneous distemper, very common among the Europeans in Bengal as well as among the natives. We are happy at having it in our power to point out an easy and simple remedy, and we are much obliged to the correspondent who has enabled us to make it public.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the faculty at Fort St. George, to Dr. B. of the Bengal establishment.

"Sir Paul Joddrel, from his skill in botany, has made a discovery which is likely to prove of the greatest importance to the health and ease of the Europeans in India; and will tend to the extirpation of that cruel and most tormenting of all maladies, the ring-worm; and the remedy is as simple as it is efficacious. It consists in nothing more than a frequent embrocation, or friction of the parts where the eruption prevails, with common mushroom ketchup. This remedy, simple as it appears, has never been known to fail in removing the ring-worm, itch, or any other cutaneous eruption, after every nostrum has failed.

"Sir Paul accounts for this efficacy of the vegetable curative, in the known noxious property of the mushroom to all animalculæ. The solution or essence of this fungus is proved, by this discovery, to bear such enmity to the minute insect which is the occult cause of this disorder, that it immediately perforates the cuticle, and totally exterminates the infection. The experiment is easy, and a trial is recommended

to those afflicted with ring-worms, tetters, or eruptions of any kind."

RED STRAW WHEAT.

The subscriber having experienced considerable difficulty in arranging the price of this wheat, from the variety of the prices in the market, has determined to fix the value at TWO DOLLARS per bushel, being the price at which wheat sold when this was first advertised. Gentlemen may be supplied in any quantity, and at any time, by applying at this place.

It may not be improper to mention, that this wheat ripens nearly as soon as the early wheat, which is so celebrated, and was cut almost at the same time during the last harvest—that it resists the *fly* can be proved by the most respectable characters in this neighbourhood, who have had a fair trial. No wheat has ever produced so much upon this estate as the red straw, which was sown in the poorest part; indeed, in that consists its excellence, as any grain will be luxuriant in a rich soil.

Vessels sent for this wheat can be furnished without the least delay.

GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS.

Mount Vernon, September 30.

Annapolis, October 8.

Allen Quynn and Richard Ridgely, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent this city in the ensuing general assembly.

City of Annapolis, sct.

By the MAYOR's COURT, October 5, 1801.

ORDERED, That this court will meet at 10 o'clock on Saturday the tenth instant, at William Caton's tavern, and then proceed to elect, from among the common council, two aldermen in the room of Nicholas Carroll, Esq; resigned, and Philip Barton Key, Esq; who has removed out of the city. Ordered, That on the said tenth day of October, an election will be held, at William Caton's tavern, for the election of two common council men, to fill the vacancies which will be occasioned by the choice of two aldermen as aforesaid.

By order,

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Richd. Clk.
mayor's court.

City of Annapolis, sct.

By the CORPORATION, October 5, 1801.

ORDERED, That an election be held at 10 o'clock on Saturday the 10th instant, at William Caton's tavern, for the election of a common council man, in the room of John Callahan, Esquire, who has resigned.

By order,

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Richd. Clk.
corporation.

By the LEVY COURT of BALTIMORE COUNTY.
August 12th, 1801.

RESOLVED, That the inspector of tobacco at Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore, pass no tobacco in hogsheads, the size and dimensions of which are not agreeable to the act of assembly, establishing and fixing the same.

"Act of November session, 1789, chapter 26, section 35, And, for preventing packing of tobacco in unsizeable casks, *Be it enacted*, That no tobacco shall be passed or accounted lawful tobacco, except tobacco in parcels, unless the same shall be packed in hogsheads not exceeding forty-eight inches in the length of the staves, and seventy inches in the whole diameter within the staves at the crose and bulge; and the owner of tobacco packed in any hogshead of greater dimensions, shall repack the same in sizeable hogsheads, as herein before expressed, at his own expence, before the same shall be passed.

The editors of news-papers in Alexandria, Frederick-town, Hagar's-town, George-town, Easton and Annapolis, are requested to publish the aforegoing resolution in their respective papers once a week for eight weeks successively, and transmit their accounts to the levy court of Baltimore county for payment.

By order,

WILLIAM GIBSON, Clerk.

LEWIS PISE,

Miniature Painter, from Italy,

HAS the honour to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that during his stay he will, besides teaching drawing in its different branches, take off likenesses in a very elegant manner, and on moderate terms; he flatters himself he will give complete satisfaction to those persons who may employ him; he will give as good painting as could be expected for a much greater price than he intends to charge; he hopes to find encouragement, especially for the benefit of those scholars who have already a good beginning in drawing, having so few he could attend six more. He paints likewise mourning devises of all kinds, in a good style. Terms for scholars eight dollars a month, four lessons a week, and five dollars entrance. He solicits the favour of the public, and engages to do every thing in his power to establish a permanent reputation, and hopes that the attention which will be shewn to all persons who may honour him with their commands, will be the best recommendation to expect an increase of real friendship from the public, as his abilities shall be exerted to please them. His place of residence, next door to Mr. Sullivan, carpenter, near the church.

October 7, 1801.

In CHANCERY, September 24, 1801.

Benjamin Mackall's heirs,
against
The heirs of George Gray, deceased.

ORDERED, That the sale made by JOSEPH WILKINSON, as stated in his report, of about 300 acres of land in Calvert county, contained in the two tracts called BIRKHEAD and REED, or MARSH LAND, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on before the thirtieth day of October next, provided a copy of this order be published three times in the Maryland Gazette, or served on the guardian of the defendants, before the seventeenth day of October next.

The report states, that the said land was sold for three pounds seven shillings and six-pence per acre.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

JAMES MATTISON,

HATTER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those ladies and gentlemen who have hitherto favoured him with their custom, and respectfully informs them that he still continues the hatting business, and will be thankful for a continuance of their favours.

He has now on hand a number of hats, (and will still continue to have) which he is determined to sell on the lowest terms for cash.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of TURNER and SMITH being dissolved on the 21st ult. all persons indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to the subscriber, who is authorised to settle the same, and those having claims against the said firm are desired to present them for payment.

ROBERT A. SMITH.

Annapolis, October 5, 1801.

THIS is to give notice, that I mean to petition the legislature of Maryland, at their next session, for payment of monies due me from the State of Maryland during the revolution.

MARY ANN ELIZABETH PRIESTLEY.

Annapolis, October 6, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to release him from the payment of his debts, which he is entirely unable to discharge.

LEVI BUTLER.

Charles county, September 29, 1801.

THE subscriber having become involved, as special bail for Matthew Beard, to a large amount, far beyond his ability to pay, hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

JONATHAN BEARD.

Anne-Arundel county, October 7, 1801.

Slave in Custody.

COMMITTED to Saint-Mary's county gaol, on the 12th of September, 1801, as a runaway, a negro man, about forty years of age, by the name of FRANK, about five feet six inches high, very black, and has lost part of his fore teeth, says he belongs to a KINSEY CIDDINS, of Montgomery county; his cloathing an osnabrig shirt, and country cotton trousers, an old red plush waistcoat, one old red striped ditto, an old hat and shoes. His master is requested to pay his fees and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs.

FRANCIS MILLARD, Sheriff of
Saint-Mary's county.

September 19, 1801.

COMMITTED to Anne-Arundel county gaol, on the fourth day of September last, a negro man by the name of TOM, as a runaway, who says he is free, and is from the State of Virginia; this fellow is about 5 feet 8 inches high, speaks broken English, and appears to be about 40 years of age; his cloathing a coarse cloth coat, a green and yellow cotton callico ditto, osnabrig shirt and trousers, a pair of coarse shoes and stockings, no other apparel. The owner is requested to come and take him away, and pay all charges, or he will be sold for his prison fees.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

October 1, 1801.

STOLEN,

ON Saturday night last, out of pasture, a bay HORSE, branded on the near shoulder and buttock I S, about 12 or 14 years old, 14 or 15 hands high, a light blaze, shod all round, low in flesh, of light make, and had a very sore back. The thief halted the next morning at Spurrier's tavern (Annapolis road) for breakfast. FORTY DOLLARS will be given for apprehending and prosecuting the thief to conviction, and TEN DOLLARS for information of the horse, and on his being regained. The horse is known at Annapolis by Mr. G. Grammer and young Mr. Quynn, and Mr. Ritchie.

ABNER RITCHIE.

Frederick-town, September 20, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at the ensuing session, for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

ROBERT SWAN.

To the Public.

By virtue and in pursuance of two several orders of the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 19th day of October next, at the late dwelling of Richard Stringer, on Elk-Ridge, about one mile from Spurrier's tavern,

SUNDRY personal property, consisting of household furniture, horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, wheat, rye, hay, straw, plantation utensils, &c. late the property of Richard Stringer, and Dr. Samuel Stringer, both of the county aforesaid, deceased. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock.

FREDERICK STRINGER, Administrator of the former, and executor of the latter.

Elk-Ridge, September 22, 1801.

The subscriber hath received his

Fall and Winter assortment of GOODS,

AMONG which are, seins and sein twine, and offers them on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on the usual credit to punctual customers.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

September 28, 1801.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, all persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of September, 1801.

SUSANNA CHAPMAN, (now BEARD,)
Administratrix.

Any claims against the above estate may be presented to Mr. Leonard Sellman, who is fully authorised to receive and settle the same.

SUSANNA CHAPMAN, (now BEARD).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of Maryland, praying that a public road may be established through the lands of William Lyles and Aquila Johns, from the Tent Landing so as to intersect the public road leading from Slack creek to Digges's wharf.

Prince-George's county, September 22, 1801.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to apply to the next general assembly for an act of insolvency.

WILLIAM RAWLINGS.

Annapolis, September 28, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I mean to apply to the next legislature for an act of insolvency. My reasons for taking this step are, that I am imprisoned by James Barry, as security for a debt which has been repeatedly offered to be secured to him, by property, but which property he has refused accepting, and as property of mine was carried out of the State by James Peircy, who owed the debt, to three times the amount, to secure which no steps have been taken by Mr. Barry, and from being so situated it has been out of my power to pursue it. I am therefore under the necessity of applying for relief to the legislature.

J. RAY.

September, 1801.

Printing-Office, Annapolis.

PAYMENTS are earnestly solicited from all persons indebted to this office, and in a particular manner from those debtors who reside in the city of Annapolis, and in Anne-Arundel county. Necessity alone induces this second application, and it is sincerely hoped it will be noticed, and attended to.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of ANNE LANE, late of said county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate; those persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

JEROM PLUMMER.

The subscriber having no other views in administering on the above estate but the security of himself and the other creditors, begs they will render their accounts as speedily as possible.

J. P.

September 19, 1801.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 24th of August last, a negro girl, of a yellowish complexion, about fourteen or fifteen years of age, who calls herself MILLEY, and says she belongs to a Mr. Lurs, of Georgia, who bought her last Spring of Mr. Samuel Speake, in the Federal City; her cloathing is country cloth jacket and petticoat, and an osnabrig shift. Her master is requested to take her away, or she will be sold agreeably to law for her prison fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, [illegible]
Charles county.

September 5, 1801.

The TEMPLE *of* TRUTH,

A *Theological, Moral* and *Scientific* Work,

CHIEFLY DESIGNED AS AN

ANTIDOTE AGAINST DEISM,

Juſt publiſhed in BALTIMORE, and to be continued *(weekly)* if proper encouragement is given.

Any perſon wiſhing to become a ſubſcriber to the above work, may receive the firſt number immediately, as a few copies have already come to hand.

Subſcriptions received at this office.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER QUARTER.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the evening of the firſt inſtant, a negro man called CHARLES, a ſhort black fellow, thirty-five years of age, ſtrong and active, broad ſhoulders, large face, noſe, mouth, and thick lips, marked in the face by the ſmall-pox; his left ear is much ſmaller than the right; he walks remarkably wide, and turns his toes very much in. He went off about this time laſt year, and was out nine months, employed by, and taken in the houſe of, a free negro, who rents land of Samuel Ward, near Herring creek church, who knew him to be my ſlave; he has a quick way of ſpeaking, and a remarkable down look when ſpoken to. It is preſumed he will make for the Federal City or Baltimore, and will endeavour to paſs for a free man, and probably will take the name of, and may obtain a paſs from, ſome free negro. A reward of twenty dollars will be paid for taking and ſecuring him at either of the above cities, or ten dollars if taken a leſs diſtance, with reaſonable expences if delivered to Joſeph Taylor, or

W. BROGDEN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 20, 1801.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtates of BRICE HOWARD, ANNE HOWARD, and WILLIAM C. HOWARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtates, or either of them, are requeſted to exhibit them, legally authenticated, that they may be paid.

GEORGE HOWARD, Adminiſtrator de bonis non, of Brice Howard, executor of Anne Howard, and adminiſtrator of William C. Howard.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. ZACHARIAH TURNER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to exhibit them, duly authenticated, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the firſt day of January next.

SUSANNA TURNER, Adminiſtratrix.

To be RENTED,

MY FARM, on the North ſide of Severn, ſtock, hands, and a quantity of corn ſufficient for the ſupport of the place.

Auguſt 10, 1801. JOHN BRICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of ROBERT JOHN SMITH, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, legally atteſted, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, to

JOHN SMITH,
ROBERT A. SMITH, } Executors.

June 30, 1801.

LLOYD M. LOWE,

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to the houſe in Corn-Hill-ſtreet, formerly the property of Beriah Maybury, where he will take boarders by the day, week, month or year, and endeavour to give ſatisfaction.

He has alſo opened a grocery ſtore, where he keeps a general aſſortment of groceries of the beſt kind, which he will ſell for cash on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Annapolis, April 16, 1801. 24

LAWS of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, ESQUIRE,

With a copious INDEX,

In two volumes,

Handſomely bound in calf, and lettered,

Printed under the authority of the General Aſſembly,

Price, Twenty-five Dollars,

Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the Houſe of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the reſolutions of the general aſſembly, by which the memorialiſt has been appointed to reviſe and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this ſtate now in force, and inſpected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the laws has been prepared with great labour, and diſtinguiſhed accuracy and ability."

GIDEON WHITE,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine ſtore Baltimore,

A freſh ſupply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſtumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped and ſore lips, and every blemiſh and inconvenience occaſioned by colds, fevers, &c. ſpeedily reſtoring a beautiful roſy colour and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonius ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of—nervous diſorders, conſumptions, lowneſs of ſpirits, loſs of appetite, impurity of the blood, hyſterical affections, inward weakneſſes, violent cramps in the ſtomach and back, indigeſtion, melancholy, gout in the ſtomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emiſſions, ſeminal weakneſſes, obſtinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenneſs, &c. &c.

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

The grand reſtorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which aſſiſts conſiderably in producing a gradual and laſting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard.

FOR the cure of rheumatiſm, gout, rheumatic gout, palſy, lumbago, numbneſs, white-ſwellings, chilblains, ſprains, bruiſes, acute and chronic rheumatiſm.

Many perſons have been much diſappointed by purchaſing medicines under the name of Eſſence of Muſtard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the ſuperior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, ſelected from a numerous liſt.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plaſterer, Pratt-ſtreet, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I ſtrained my right knee ſo violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried Britiſh oil, oppodeldoc and other medicines, but grew conſiderably worſe, and the part became inflamed and ſwelled to a conſiderable degree, when I was recommended to the Eſſence of Muſtard, and by uſing two bottles I was able to walk in leſs than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reeſe, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-houſe, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of ſingular ſervice to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatiſm or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Eſſence of Muſtard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by uſing leſs than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever ſince.

Jan. 4, 1800. HENRY REESE.

Mrs. Mary M'Cree, wife of Mr. George M'Cree, grocer, Bond-ſtreet, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by perſevering in the uſe of Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years ſtanding. The greateſt part of laſt winter ſhe was unable to dreſs or undreſs without aſſiſtance, ſhe had the beſt medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

DR. HAMILTON'S *celebrated* WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thouſand perſons of all ages, within nine months paſt, in various dangerous complaints, ariſing from worms, and from foulneſs or obſtructions in the ſtomach and bowels—they are a remedy ſuited to every age and conſtitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are ſo mild in their operation that they cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from any corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the ſmall-pox, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to the health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one, more ſo.

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

Evacuating ſuperfluous bile, and preventing its morbid ſecretion—removing obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and reſtoring loſt appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

DR. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A ſovereign, ſpeedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortneſs of breath,	Congeraled phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightneſs of the cheſt,	Soreneſs of the breaſt and
Hooping cough,	ſtomach, &c. &c.

Aſthmas and conſumptions,

And all diſorders of the breaſts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once uſing.

Being the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and pleaſant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the ſatisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a ſingle particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Venereal complaints of every deſcription.

An extenſive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venerial virus, however deeply rooted in the conſtitution, and has reſtored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper adminiſtration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thouſand patients have experienced its ſalutary effects.

With the medicine is given a deſcription of the ſymptoms which obtain in every ſtage of the diſeaſes with copious directions for their treatment, ſo as to accompliſh a perfect cure in the ſhorteſt time, and with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholeſale purchaſers allowed a liberal profit by addreſſing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

NEW

CONVERSATION CARDS,

In Proſe and Verſe—For ſale at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.